

NOFORN

PROJECT SUN STREAK

WARNING NOTICE: INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

PROJECT NUMBER:	5170 (Tng)	SESSION NUMBER:	1
DATE OF SESSION:	08 MAR 90	DATE OF REPORT:	21 MAR 90
START:	1345	END:	1400
METHODOLOGY:	CRV	VIEWER IDENTIFIER:	052

1. (S/SK) MISSION: To describe the target site (U.S. stockpile of nerve gas cannisters) in Stage 3 terminology.
2. (S/SK) VIEWER TASKING: Encrypted coordinates only.
3. (S/SK) COMMENTS: No Physical Inclemencies. 052 had a quick and excellent session, producing fine results. No in-session problems and/or notable phenomena occurred. 052 finished the post-session review feeling that "they should all be like this!"
4. (S/SK) EVALUATION: 3
5. (S/SK) SEARCH EVALUATION: N/A

MONITOR: 018

HANDLE VIA SKEET CHANNELS ONLY

REDACTED /NOFORN

CLASSIFIED BY: DIA (DT)
DECLASSIFY: DADR

052

8 March 90

F. Meade

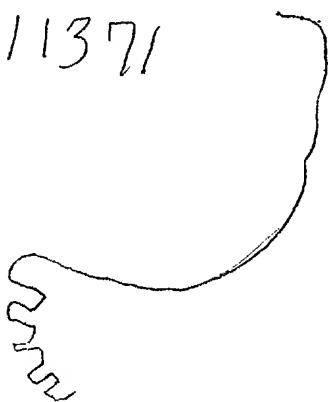
1345

018

PI: none

AV: none

468760
611371



A. Over, down
around
hand

B. Hand

A. Curving
speeding up

B. Energetics

A. Angles

B. Structure

52

Red

Bright

Blue

Crossing

AC BK

Scissors

Yellow

Hot

Sour smell

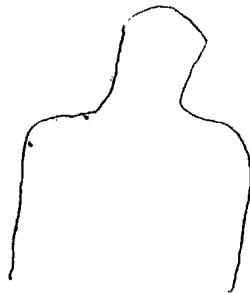
Car noise

Street noise

LOUD

AI BK

Really loud!



Adc Blk
Person
Bottle

site 1352

Red
Hot

Loud

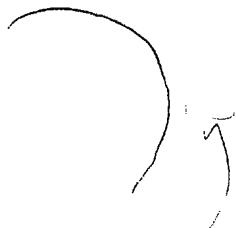
Black
Blue

Page 4

angle

ADL BK
number 7

Round



Blunt on
the side

ADL BK
Skin
finger

^
A

Side 1400

The U.S. Inventory

USE OF DEADLY FORCE AUTHORIZED, warn the prominently displayed red-and-white signs at the U.S. Army arsenal at Pine Bluff, Ark. Situated about 35 miles from Little Rock, off a busy state highway, the facility is the only producer of toxins for chemical weapons in the U.S. Since work resumed in December after a 19-year halt, the arsenal has manufactured a chemical called DF, which becomes nerve gas when mixed with alcohol. Workers are also busy incinerating some 94,000 lbs. of an obsolete halocinogenic agent known as BZ. Yet area residents profess to have few fears about the facility. "Nothing bothers people out here," says James Morgan, 46, an insurance agent who lives near the site. "I guess it's because they've been around the arsenal so long."

Pine Bluff is the only Army facility that makes lethal chemical compounds, but it is one of eight around the country where they are stored.* The entire U.S. arsenal consists of some 30,000 tons of deadly liquids and gases. About two-thirds of that hoard is kept in drums; the rest is contained in weapons ranging from some 3 million artillery rounds to nearly 500,000 rockets. Though virtually all are scheduled to be destroyed by the mid-1990s, the stockpiles have raised safety issues. Con-

*The other seven: Aberdeen, Md.; Lexington, Ky.; Anniston, Ala.; Newport, Ind.; Pueblo, Colo.; Tooele, Utah; and Umatilla, Ore.

gress learned last April that the Army has discovered more than 1,000 leaking chemical weapons since 1981.

The Nixon Administration halted production in 1969 after a nerve-gas accident at the Army's Dugway Proving Ground in Utah killed more than 6,000 sheep. However, fears of an overwhelming Soviet advantage in chemical weapons led Congress to vote three years ago to resume manufacturing. As a safety measure, all new U.S. chemical weapons are made of "binary" compounds that are less toxic by themselves and can be stored and shipped separately. Only when the substances are combined, as in a fired artillery shell or an exploded bomb, do they become deadly.

Nonetheless, the Democrat-controlled Congress remains uneasy over the prospect of rebuilding the U.S. chemical arsenal. While the Reagan Administration views such weapons as a deterrent against aggression, lawmakers earlier this year slashed \$109 million from a Defense Department request for \$186 million for chemical arms. Opponents have gained another powerful ally in the U.S. chemical industry. In April, Robert Roland, president of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, which represents the major U.S. chemical companies, testified before Congress for a "strong, effective international treaty" to ban such weapons. Representatives of U.S., Canadian, Japanese and European firms are now drafting a set of recommendations for facilitating an agreement and inspecting chemical-industry plants.



Gas-filled 105-mm shells at a Utah Army depot